

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLE WARD.  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND SANITARY INSPECTOR  
FOR 1949.

---

---



RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CASTLE WARD.  
ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND SANITARY INSPECTOR  
1949.

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health.	Harald J. Nicholson. M.B.,CH.B., resigned 31st March, 1949. Madge Hopper.M.B.,B.S.,B.Hy.,D.P.H., appointed 1st April, 1949.
Sanitary) Housing )Inspector. Meat )	E.W. Strachan.M.R. San.I.,M.S.I.A.
Sanitary)Inspector Meat )Additional	G.E. Hardy. M.S.I.A.
Clerk Typist.	Mrs. A. Watson.
Offices.	7, North Road, Ponteland.
Telephone.	Ponteland 16.

----oOo----



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29094379>

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1949.

Mr. Chairman, Lady & Gentlemen,

I herewith beg to submit my Annual Report on the health of the district for the year ending 31st December, 1949.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

There is a decrease of 190 in the Registrar General's estimate of the total population from 14,280 in 1948 to 14,090 in 1949.

BIRTH RATE.

The birth rate per 1,000 of the population shows an increase, being 15.8 in 1949 and 14.8 in 1948. There were 33 more births in 1949 than in 1948. The rate for England & Wales in 1949 was 16.7.

There were 3 still births in 1949 compared with 8 in 1948, thus giving a still birth rate of 0.21 per 1,000 population and 0.56 respectively.

There were 8 illegitimate births in 1949 compared with 11 in 1948.

GENERAL DEATH RATE.

This rate shows a slight decrease from 10.9 per 1,000 of population in 1948 to 10.0 in 1949. There were 142 deaths in 1949 compared with 140 in 1948. The death rate for England & Wales in 1949 was 11.7 per 1,000 of population.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths under one year of age was 3 in 1949 compared with 5 in 1948.

	M.	F.
Legitimate	1	2
Illegitimate	-	- = 3

The death rate of all infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births was 13.4, compared with 26.3 in 1948. (See list of rates for last 12 years, and list of causes of death in 1949.) The rate for England & Wales per 1,000 live births was 32. compared with 34. in 1948.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no deaths registered in 1949 as in 1948. The figure for England & Wales in 1949 was 0.98 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

### DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA & ENTERITIS (UNDER 2 YRS.) AGE)

There were no deaths from this cause in 1949 compared with 1 death in 1948. The rate for England & Wales was 3. per 1000 live births. for 1949.

### INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

The three main causes of death were:-

Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	23
Cancer	22
Heart disease	<u>41</u> Total 86

The 22 Cancer deaths are classified as follows:-

Cancer of the Buccal cavity and Uterus	1
" " " Stomach & Duodenum	5
" " " Breast	2
" " "all other sites"	<u>14</u>

There was a decided increase in deaths from respiratory causes (other than Tuberculosis), there being 5 deaths in 1948 and 15 in 1949. The rise was due to an increase of 3 deaths from Bronchitis, 5 from Pneumonia, and 2 from causes classed as "other Respiratory Diseases".

## TUBERCULOSIS

3 deaths (all male) from the pulmonary form of the disease were registered during 1949. No deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were registered during that year.

The tuberculosis (all forms) death rate for the Rural District for 1949 was 0.21 per 1,000 civilian population compared with the rate of 0.45 for England & Wales.

In 1948, 8 deaths (6 male and 2 female) from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 1 (female) from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were registered, giving a rate of 0.63 per 1,000 civilian population compared with the rate of 0.51 per 1,000 civilian population for England & Wales.

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified as occurring in the Rural District during 1949 was 7, the same number as in 1948; 3 new cases of the non-pulmonary form of the disease were notified in 1949, compared with 2 in 1948. In addition 2 notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis were received in respect of long term residents of an institution in the district.



The trend throughout the country in 1949 was a fall in the mortality but an increase in the incidence of tuberculosis.

The number of cases remaining on the register at 31st December, 1949, was:-

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-pulmonary</u>
Males	30	7
Females	<u>30</u>	<u>12</u>
	60	19

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of infectious diseases notified during the year was 225 compared with 261 in 1948.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever showed a slight decline from 20 cases notified in 1948 to 16 in 1949.

The number of cases of Whooping Cough notified decreased from 79 in 1948 to 60 in 1949, and that of Measles from 143 in 1948 to 130 in 1949.

The number of cases of Pneumonia increased to 12 in 1949 from 8 in 1948.

No case of Diphtheria was notified for the second year in succession.

There has been no confirmed case of Poliomyelitis notified in the Rural District during the past 4 years.

No case of Food Poisoning occurred during the year.

#### DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Under the National Health Service Act 1946, immunisation came under the administration of the South Area Sub-Committee in July 1948. Immunisation is carried out at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (children 0-5 years), at the Schools (children 5-15 years), and by the general practitioners of the district. Special attention is given to re-inforcing injections at suitable intervals.

It is stated (Medical Research Council Report 272 published March 1950) that "Unless the proportion of the immunised population is kept up to the 75% level, protection against epidemic diphtheria cannot reasonably be assured. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance for parents to realize that active immunisation in the first year of life, and reinforcing doses of prophylactic in later years, are just as necessary in the absence of diphtheria epidemics as in their presence."

The experience in this district, and in the country generally, seems to bear this out as far as can be seen at present. See table given of incidence of Diphtheria Notifications and Deaths during the past 20 years.

In 1949 the number of children immunised in the 0-5 age group was 41.5% compared with 44% in 1948, in the 5-15 age group the percentage increased to 76% from 69% in 1948. The total average percentage of immunised children up to 15 years was 63%. There is room for improvement in both these figures, especially in the 0-5 age group.

#### HEALTH SERVICES WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

##### AMBULANCE SERVICE.

This service is under the control of the County Council. The north-eastern area of the district, comprising the villages of Bolam, Bolam Vicarage, Brenkley, Gallowhill, Horton Grange, Riplington, Shilvington, Stannington, Twizell and Whalton are served by the ambulances of Morpeth and Ashington Stations.

On 7th October, 1949, a utilicon ambulance was placed at Ponteland (Thompstone's Garage), and from this date, has covered the central and south-eastern parts of the district.

Ambulances of the Newburn Station cover the south-western part of the district.

During 1949, the Dinnington ambulance served the Dinnington district.

##### HOME HELP SERVICE.

This service is administered by the South area Health Sub-Committee of the County Council, and has been expanded considerably. Home Helps were supplied through the South area Health Office in 39 cases (illness, confinement or old age) between April and December 1949.

##### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

This service is now administered by the County Council. There are 7 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the district, one at each of the following places:- Dinnington Colliery, Dinnington Village, Ponteland, Stamfordham, Stannington Village and Stannington Settlement. On 20th October, 1949, a Centre was opened at Brunton Park. There are regular sessions for babies, children and expectant mothers.

##### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948.

Burial or Cremation of the Dead - Section 50.

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention - Section 47.

No action was necessary under either of these sections.



## HOUSING.

At the end of the year, there were 469 applicants for Council houses.

During the year, 197 new houses were built by this Council, and 28 by other persons.

The Housing Act of 1949, with its reference to the removal of the term "Houses of the working classes", has made it necessary to extend the Rural Housing Survey to include all dwelling houses in the district. It is anticipated that the preliminary survey will be completed next year. There is a total number of 4,135 houses to be surveyed, of which 2,218 have been inspected up to 3rd December, 1949.

The survey, though incomplete, reveals that the houses placed in categories 4 and 5 form 27% of the total surveyed to the end of the year. This percentage will be a lower figure when the preliminary survey is finally completed, since the major part of the sub-standard property has been examined first.

It is hoped that advantage will be taken of the financial assistance offered under the new Housing Act, so that owners of sub-standard houses will be able to bring their properties up to a satisfactory standard.

## WATER SUPPLY.

A public enquiry was held at Newcastle on 25th October, 1949, where the Newcastle & Gateshead Water Company made application to the Ministry of Health for an Order for an extension of their water mains throughout the remaining 2/3rds of the area of the Rural District.

Great pressure was placed on the Health Department for the ten weeks prior to the enquiry in collating the necessary evidence. The various water supplies of the area in question (2/3rds of the area of the district, and 1/3rd of the population) had all to be enquired into and inspected. A summary of the water supplies is as follows:-

SUMMARY OF SUPPLIES. (After allowance for overlapping parish boundaries.)

2 Main Supplies.  
31 Boreholes.  
56 Springs.  
91 Wells.  
3 Surface Water.  
2 Aqueduct.  
1 Stream.  
1 Ditch.

In order to obtain a reasonably fair picture of the state of these supplies, 56 water samples were sent for analysis; a few for chemical analysis, and all for bacteriological examination.

The result of the bacteriological examinations were as follows:-

25 samples were satisfactory bacteriologically, i.e. 44.7%  
31 " " unsatisfactory " i.e. 55.3%

The evidence was supplemented by a detailed report of actual inspections made to obtain the facts. A detailed report on the Council's, and privately owned, water supplies is contained in the Senior Sanitary Inspector's Report which follows.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

The details under this section have been compiled by Mr. Strachan, Senior Sanitary Inspector.

On behalf of Dr. Nicholson, who resigned his office of Medical Officer of Health on 31st March, 1949, and myself, I wish to thank the Council, Health Committee, Clerk to the Council, Mr. Strachan and the staff of the Health Department for their valuable help and co-operation, especially the latter for the hard work they undertook in connection with the water enquiry.

I am,  
Mr. Chairman, Lady & Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

M. HOPPER.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

### Particulars of District:

Area (in acres)	82,846.
Registrar General's estimated population	14,090.
Number of inhabited houses, according to rate books	3,882.
Sum represented by penny rate	£460.
Rateable Value	£109,493.

### Extracts from Vital Statistics:

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live births (leg.)	117	98	215
" " (illeg.)	6	2	8
Still births	1	2	3
Deaths	81	61	142
Birth rate per 1,000 population	15.8		
Still births " " "	0.2		
Death rate " " "	10.0		

### Deaths from Puerperal causes:

There were no deaths from Puerperal causes.

### Death rate of Infants under 1 year:

All infants per 1,000 live births	13.4
Leg. infants per 1,000 leg. live births	13.4
Illeg. infants	Nil

### Deaths:

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	22
Measles " "	Nil
Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Nil

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE CASTLE WARD AREA 1949.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
All Causes	81	61	142
1. Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
2. Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
4. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
5. Diphtheria	-	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	3	-	3
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
8. Syphilitic diseases	-	-	-
9. Influenza	-	1	1
10. Measles	-	-	-
11. Acute Poliomyelitis & Polio-Encephalitis	-	-	-
12. Acute inf. Encephalitis	1	-	1
13. Cancer of buccal cav. & oesoph (M) uterus (F)	-	1	1
14. Cancer of stomach & duodenum	4	1	5
15. " " breast	-	2	2
16. " " all other sites	7	7	14
17. Diabetes	-	-	-
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	15	8	23
19. Heart disease	18	23	41
20. Other diseases of circulatory system	2	5	7
21. Bronchitis	5	1	6
22. Pneumonia	5	2	7
23. Other Respiratory diseases	1	1	2
24. Ulcer of stomach	2	-	2
25. Diarrhoea, under 2 years	-	-	-
26. Appendicitis	-	1	1
27. Other digestive diseases	2	2	4
28. Nephritis	2	1	3
29. Puerperal & post-abortion sepsis	-	-	-
30. Other maternal causes	-	-	-
31. Premature birth	1	1	2
32. Con. mal., birth inj., infants dis.	1	-	1
33. Suicide	2	-	2
34. Road traffic accidents	2	-	2
35. Other violent causes	2	-	2
36. All other causes	6	4	10



# BIRTH & DEATH RATES.

	<u>B I R T H S</u>		<u>D E A T H S</u>	
	<u>Castle Ward</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>	<u>Castle Ward</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
1930	12.0	16.9	8.2	11.4
1931	12.7	16.4	10.2	12.3
1932	12.3	15.9	9.0	12.0
1933	11.9	15.0	9.5	12.3
1934	12.1	15.4	10.7	11.8
1935	12.9	15.3	9.4	12.1
1936	12.9	15.4	10.7	12.1
1937	13.7	15.5	9.9	12.4
1938	15.2	15.7	9.3	11.6
1939	14.2	15.5	8.8	12.1
1940	13.1	15.1	8.3	14.3
1941	13.0	15.7	9.0	11.6
1942	15.9	16.3	10.1	11.6
1943	15.7	17.0	9.3	12.1
1944	17.5	18.1	12.6	11.6
1945	14.9	16.5	11.6	11.4
1946	17.2	19.6	10.7	11.5
1947	14.9	21.0	11.5	12.0
1948	15.4	18.3	10.9	10.8
1949	16.0	16.7	10.0	11.7

INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

	<u>Castle Ward</u>	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
1938	74.6	53
1939	33.7	50
1940	33.7	55
1941	40.6	59
1942	30.0	49
1943	28.5	49
1944	41.8	46
1945	50.9	46
1946	43.0	43
1947	41.0	41
1948	26.3	34
1949	13.4	32

INFANT MORTALITY 1949.

Congenital deformity...	...	...	7 hours
Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	4 months
Acute Broncho-pneumonia	...	...	3 months

## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The table on page 13 gives the number and age groups of the cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year.

Cases requiring hospital treatment and isolation are removed to the Infectious Disease Hospital at Walkergate. This hospital is now controlled by the Regional Hospital Board.

### PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE.

Appended is a summary of Bacteriological Reports received from the Public Health Laboratory Service, Newcastle General Hospital, on specimens submitted by local medical practitioners and by the Health Department.

	<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>
Stool specimens for Paratyphoid	-	8
Throat swabs for Diptheria	-	4
" " " Haemalytic Streptococci	12	2
Specimens of sputum for Tuberculosis	11	37
Blood for agglutination	-	2
Urine for Pus cells	-	1
	<u>23</u>	<u>54</u>
Total		<u>77</u>

# INFECTIOUS DISEASE YEARLY RETURN 1949.

Number of cases - Civilians

DISEASE	0 -		1 -		3 -		5 -		10 -		15 -		25 & over		Total		Deaths		Hosp-ital. Deaths
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Whooping Cough	2	4	7	14	4	4	4	12	5	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	9
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Measles	3	5	8	18	21	22	25	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	71
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Polio Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
DISEASE	0 -		5 -		15 -		45 -		65&over		Total		Deaths						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Acute Pneumonia	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	1	6	6	5	2				
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil				
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil				
Acute Enc. Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil				
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil				
Erysipelae	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	2	Nil	Nil				
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil				
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil				
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil				
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	Nil	Nil				
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil	Nil				



FOOD POISONING RETURN 1949.

Outbreaks due to identified agents:

Total outbreaks	Nil	Total cases	Nil
-----------------	-----	-------------	-----

Outbreaks due to:

(a) Chemical poisons	Nil
(b) Salmonella Organisms	Nil
(c) Staphylococci (including toxin)	Nil
(d) Cl. botulinum	Nil
(e) Other bacteria	Nil

Outbreaks of undiscovered cause:

Total outbreaks	Nil	Total cases	Nil
-----------------	-----	-------------	-----

Single cases:

<u>Agent identified</u>	<u>Unknown cause</u>	<u>Total</u>
Nil	Nil	Nil

# DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS & DEATHS.

	<u>Notifications</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1930	29	Nil
1931	13	Nil
1932	7	Nil
1933	31	1
1934	7	Nil
1935	13	Nil
1936	23	Nil
1937	12	1
1938	36	Nil
1939	34	1
1940	18	Nil
1941	19	Nil
1942	23	4
1943	6	Nil
1944	9	1
1945	8	Nil
1946	4	Nil
1947	2	Nil
1948	Nil	Nil
1949	Nil	Nil

Number of children who completed  
a Full course of Primary  
Immunisation in the Authority's  
Area during the year 1949.

Age at date of final injection  
Under 5      5 - 15      Total

Total number of  
children who were  
given a Secondary or  
or re-inforcing  
injection.

86

28

114

337

TUBERCULOSIS - AGE GROUPS.

New cases notified as occurring in the Rural District during 1949.				
Age periods	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	-	-
5-15	-	-	1	1
15-25	1	2	-	1
25-35	-	2	-	-
35-45	-	-	-	-
45-55	1	-	-	-
55-65	1	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	7		3	
	10			

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR, 1949.

Mr. Chairman, Lady & Gentlemen,

I beg to present for your consideration the Annual Report of the work of the Sanitary Department.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### WATER.

The Newcastle & Gateshead Water Company supply water under pressure to the Eastern part of the district. It is considered that approximately two-thirds of the population are served from this source. The remainder, which are spread over the western, north-western and south-western part of the district, rely on wells and springs, and, in a few cases, boreholes.

A comprehensive scheme for supplying the entire district with a piped supply of water was mentioned in the 1947 & 1948 annual reports as being under consideration.

On 25th October, 1949, at a Public Inquiry held at Newcastle, the Newcastle & Gateshead Water Company made application to the Ministry of Health for an order for the extension of their water mains throughout the Rural District.

Further to the report of the Medical Officer of Health, the following is a brief summary of some of the details of the survey submitted at the inquiry as showing evidence of need:-

#### EXISTING WATER SUPPLIES.

##### COUNCIL SUPPLIES.

The Council supplies water under pressure to the villages of:- Heddon-on-the-wall, Kirkheaton, Stamfordham and Whalton. During the year samples submitted to the Public Analyst showed the water supplies to be as follows:-

##### 1. Heddon-on-the-wall.

Population: 583.

Total No. of Houses in Parish: 192 (of which 4  
All supplied. are farms).

Supplied by spring situated some 600 yds. north-east of the village, the spring overflowing into a collecting chamber raised by engine pump to a 20,000 gall. tank elevated on stone piers in the village, the water gravitating through cast iron piping from this point.

"This sample of water is of a very satisfactory organic and bacterial purity. It contains a trace of iron which gives it a slightly cloudy appearance and yellow colour, but is of no significance from a health standpoint. I am of the opinion that the water is suitable for drinking and domestic use."



## 2. Kirkheaton.

Population: 89.

Total No. of Houses in Parish: 28 (of which 6 are farms).

Supplies Manor House and 15 houses (of which 2 are farms).

Supplied by spring situated some 1,400 yds. south-west of the village, the water overflowing into a collecting chamber and gravitating from here to a tank fixed on brick piers, the water gravitating from the tank on cast iron piping to supply the village.

A second spring is available to augment the supply, but it is at too low an elevation to feed into the tank by gravitation, and in consequence a temporary pump is brought to the site as and when required.

"This water contains coliform organisms in a probable concentration of 30 per 100 millilitres which prove to be B. Coli Communis of human or - more probably - animal origin. It is not suitable for drinking in its present condition."

The second source of supply was connected, and on bacteriological examination, was found to contain 8 coliform bacilli per 100 millilitres. All users were advised to boil the water before drinking.

## 3. Stamfordham.

Population: 357.

Total No. of Houses in Parish: 105 (of which 9

Supplies 80 houses, including are farms).

Land Army Hostel, Women's Institute, Parish Hall, Garage and School (no farms).

Supplied by borehole situated approximately 400 yds. north of the village, water being raised by engine pump to a storage tank elevated on brick piers, the water gravitating through cast iron piping from this point to the village.

"Although this sample of water contains a considerable amount of free ammonia, bacteriological examination shows it to be of a very satisfactory bacterial purity. It is slightly cloudy owing to the presence of iron, but this is not detrimental to health. I am of the opinion that the water is suitable for drinking and domestic use."

#### 4. Whalton.

Population: 244.

Total No. of Houses in Parish: 80 (of which 16  
Supplies 60 houses, are farms).  
including Land Army Hostel, Village Club  
and 4 farms.

Supplied by borehole situated 440 yds. south of the village, the water overflowing into a collecting chamber, and being raised by electric pump to an underground brick built 17,000 gall. storage tank on elevated ground north-east of the village, near the Glebe Farm, at a distance of approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile from point of pumping. Gravitates from storage tank through cast iron mains to the village.

Chemical analysis of this sample of water gives no indication of pollution with sewage, but bacteriological examination shows that the water contains coliform organisms in a probable concentration of 8 per 100 millilitres. These organisms prove to be "Intermediate, type 2" whose normal habitat is soil.

"The water cannot be considered a good drinking water. Possibly, however, some attention to its source, or to the condition of the mains, would materially improve its quality."

It was thought that the inspection covers to the collecting tank may be allowing surface washings to enter and contaminate the water; these were raised above the surface, and subsequent bacteriological examination of the water proved it to be satisfactory.

#### PRIVATELY OWNED SUPPLIES.

##### 1. Belsay.

Population: 166.

Total No. of Houses in Parish: 55 (of which 10  
are farms).

Supplies 50 houses (of which 7 are farms  
and 1 school).

Two boreholes supply the village, one borehole is situated at Bounder House and the other at Burnside. The water is raised by engine pump to collecting tanks, and gravitates from this point to supply the village.

2. Capheaton.

Population: 97.

Total No. of Houses in Parish: 37 (of which 7 are  
Supplies 30 houses (of which 5 are farms). farms).

One spring supplies the village of Capheaton and farm houses in the vicinity. The spring is situated  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile to the west of the village, the water being raised by engine pump to an underground storage tank situated on high ground, and gravitating from this point through cast iron pipes to supply the village.

3. Dalton.

Population: 61.

Total No. of Houses in Parish: 16 (of which 7 are  
Supplies 13 houses (of which 3 are farms). farms).

One spring supplies the village, situated  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile south of the village. The water is raised by a water wheel driven by stream, to a storage tank at Dalton House, gravitating from this point through wrought iron piping supplying the village.

4. Matfen.

Population: 194.

Total No. of Houses in Parish: 62 (of which 6 are  
Supplies 33 houses farms).  
(of which 1 is a farm including Matfen Hall).

One well supplies the village of Matfen. The well is situated some 300 yds. west of the village, water being raised by windmill and engine pump to an overhead storage tank, and gravitating from this point to supply the village.

5. Ryal.

Population: 39.

Total No. of Houses in Parish: 13 (of which 5 are  
Supplies 8 houses (of which 1 is a farm). farms).

One spring supplies the village of Ryal, being situated some 600 yds. south-west of South Farm. The water is raised by hydraulic ram to storage tank at north side of village, and gravitates through wrought iron piping from this point to supply the village.



# 6. Stannington.

Population: 2,611.

Total No. of Houses in Parish: 246 (of which

Supplies: Stannington Vale Farm & 60 are farms).

8 Estate Houses at Stannington Vale.

Town Farm House.

Swan Farm House.

Vicarage.

School.

28 houses in village.

One spring supplies the village of Stannington, being situated at Duddo Hill, north-west of the village. The water is raised by pump to a small tank from which it gravitates to the village.

## SUMMARY.

		TAP OR PUMP INSIDE	TAP, PUMP OR WELL OUTSIDE	POPULA- TION
NO. OF HOUSES SUPPLIED FROM:--				
WELLS	312	125	187	1154
SPRINGS	378	221	157	1898
BOREHOLES	319	268	51	1180
AQUEDUCT	2	1	1	7
NEWCASTLE & GATESHEAD MAINS	2776	2481	295	8921
" " "UNFILTERED	4	2	2	14
TYNEMOUTH MAINS	53	52	1	196
<u>COUNCIL SUPPLIES</u>				
HEDDON				
NO. OF HOUSES SUPPLIED FROM:				
SPRING	143	80	63	529
HEUGH & HAWKWELL " "				
BOREHOLE	95	64	31	351
KIRKHEATON " "				
SPRING	18	6	12	66
WHALTON " "				
BOREHOLE	50	43	7	185
		3343	807	
		4150	4150	14501



The following table shows the position in relation to the samples of water taken for Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination during the year.

DISTRICT	SOURCE	DATE	CHEMICAL ANALYSIS	BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION		
Heddon	Shallow well	7/3/49	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	B. Coli	absent
"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"	Unsatisfactory	"	180 per ml.
"	"	"	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	"	absent
Ouston	Borehole	18/3/49	Satisfactory	"	"	"
East Matfen	Shallow well	28/3/49	-----	"	"	"
"	Borehole	5/4/49	-----	"	"	"
Hawkwell	Shallow well	11/5/49	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	"	3 per 100 ml.
"	"	12/5/49	"	Satisfactory	"	absent
"	Council supply	12/5/49	"	"	"	"
"	Deep well	21/5/49	"	"	"	"
Eachwick	Spring	6/7/49	-----	"	"	"
"	"	"	-----	"	"	1 per 100 ml.
Whalton	Council supply	18/7/49	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	"	8 " "(soil)
Kirkheaton	"	"	"	"	"	30 " "(type)
Stamfordham	"	"	"	Satisfactory	"	absent
Heddon	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kirkheaton	"	31/8/49	-----	Unsatisfactory	"	8 per 100 ml.
Kirkley	Borehole	14/9/49	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	"	absent
"	"	15/9/49	"	"	"	1 per 100 ml.
"	"	"	"	Unsatisfactory	"	8 " "
Ogle	"	"	"	Satisfactory	"	absent
West Matfen	Shallow well	21/9/49	"	Unsatisfactory	"	180 per 100 ml.
Stannington	Borehole	"	"	Unsatisfactory	"	absent
Kirkley	Shallow well	"	"	Satisfactory	"	"
"	Spring	"	-----	"	"	"
Twizell	Shallow well	"	-----	Unsatisfactory	"	30 per 100 ml.
Clifton	"	"	-----	"	"	3 " "
"	"	"	-----	Satisfactory	"	absent
Gallowhill	Spring	"	Satisfactory	"	"	"
Capheaton	"	"	"	"	"	"

(contd. next page)

(Contd.) Table showing position in relation to the samples of water taken for Chemical Analysis and Bacteriological Examination during the year.

DISTRICT	SOURCE	DATE	CHEMICAL ANALYSIS	BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION
Goldcoats	Shallow well	26/9/49	----	Unsatisfactory
Milbourne	" "	" "	----	" " B.Coli 35 per 100 ml.
Dalton	" "	" "	----	" " 180 " "
"	Stream	" "	----	" " 5 " "
Stannington	Borehole	" "	Satisfactory	" "
East Matfen	Shallow well	28/9/49	----	Satisfactory
"	" "	" "	----	Unsatisfactory
"	" "	" "	----	" "
"	" "	" "	----	" "
"	Spring	" "	----	" "
"	Shallow well	" "	----	" "
West Matfen	Stream	" "	----	" "
Heugh Mill	Shallow well	" "	----	" "
Shalton	Spring	4/10/49	----	" "
"	Shallow well	" "	----	Satisfactory
Milbourne	Spring	" "	----	Unsatisfactory
Fenwick	" "	5/10/49	----	Satisfactory
West Matfen	Shallow well	" "	----	Satisfactory
"	Spring	" "	----	Unsatisfactory
"	Shallow well	" "	----	Satisfactory
Ryal	Spring	" "	----	Unsatisfactory
"	Shallow well	" "	----	" "
Ingoe	Shallow well	" "	----	" "
Capheaton	Spring	" "	----	" "
West Matfen	Well	" "	Satisfactory	absent
Higham Dykes	Spring	13/10/49	----	Unsatisfactory
Belsay	" "	" "	----	Satisfactory
Heugh	" "	" "	----	" "
Cheeseburn	" "	" "	----	" "
Grange	" "	" "	----	Unsatisfactory
Dalton	" "	" "	----	Satisfactory
Dissington	" "	" "	----	Unsatisfactory
East Heddon	" "	" "	----	" "
Stannington	" "	19/10/49	----	Satisfactory
Ogle	Borehole	" "	Satisfactory	absent

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Dinnington Village building sites for traditional and permanent prefabricated houses were sewered in readiness for the erection of dwellings.

Public Inquiries were held at Heddon-on-the-wall and Stamfordham (Parishes of Heugh and Hawkwell) for proposed new sewerage systems and sewage disposal plants at an estimated cost of £50,000 and £27,872 respectively.

The Council's 16 sewage works and sewerage systems are under the direction and control of the Surveyor, and consist as follows:-

### Dinnington Colliery.

The existing sewage works, owing to subsidence, have become redundant. Following negotiations with the Seaton Burn Valley Joint Sewerage Board, the sewerage system of Dinnington Colliery & Hazlerigg have been connected to the Longbenton sewerage system.

### Dinnington Village.

There are two disposal works at Dinnington; they are positioned East and West of the village. The works at the West take the sewerage from the old village, but these works are fast becoming useless due to subsidence. A scheme is therefore under consideration to collect the sewerage at this point, and raise by pumping to a collecting tank on the East side of the village.

The works at the East are now overloaded with the addition of the sewage from 284 newly erected dwellings. A sewerage scheme which is complete with the exception of the pumping apparatus, has been laid down for the raising of all the sewage from Dinnington Village to Dinnington Colliery, where it will gravitate into the sewers connected to the Seaton Burn Valley Joint Sewerage Board Sewage Works.

### Burn Close.

The disposal works at Burn Close take the sewage from the whole of the village of Burn Close. They consist of hydrolytic tanks, percolating filter with revolving distributors and humus tank. The effluent enters the Ouseburn.

These works, like those previously mentioned, have become redundant due to subsidence. The National Coal Board have offered compensation for damage, and the matter of remedying the position is under consideration. -24-



#### Heddon-on-the-wall.

There are two small works, one at the North and one at the South side of the village. They comprise of tanks, and percolating filters with revolving distributors. The effluents deliver into ditches. The works at both North and South are overloaded, and are in a poor condition.

#### Stannington.

The sewage from the village is treated by tanks and percolating filter, distributed by means of Farrer's tipping and trough apparatus. The effluent enters a tributary of the Blyth.

#### Wallridge.

The sewage from the houses built by the Kirkheaton Coal Company at Wallridge is treated by tank and percolating filter with revolving distributors. The effluent enters a small stream.

#### Darras Hall Estate.

The sewage is treated in detritus tanks, settling tanks and two 40-feet filter beds with revolving distributors. The effluent enters the River Pont.

#### Kirkheaton.

The whole of the sewage from this village is treated by tanks and percolating filters with revolving distributors.

#### Ponteland.

The sewerage from the North Road gravitates to sewage disposal works consisting of settling tanks, 30-feet percolating filter and humus tanks. The storm water is treated by land irrigation. The sewage from the remainder of the village gravitates to a pumping station, from which it is pumped through an 8-inch rising main to the sewage disposal works, consisting of balancing tanks, settling tanks, two 30-feet filter beds and humus tanks. The storm water is treated by land irrigation. The effluent enters the River Pont.

#### Stamfordham.

The village is sewered with 6 inch sewers converging to the sewage disposal works, which consist of detritus and settling tanks, with a 30-feet percolating filter and humus tank. The effluent enters the River Pont.

#### Whalton.

The village has 6 inch sewers throughout. The works consist of detritus tanks, settling tanks and 30-feet percolating filter with humus tank. The effluent enters the How Burn.

#### Woolsington.

The sewage works comprise of a detritus settling and humus tank, together with percolating filters and revolving distributors. The effluent delivers into the Ouseburn.

#### Capheaton.

The whole of the village has been sewered and a small disposal works provided consisting of settling tank and filter bed. The distribution is by Farrer's tipper and trough system.

#### Ridge Estate, Ponteland.

These works consist of detritus tank, settling tanks and percolating filter with revolving distributor. The plant is now receiving the sewage from a further 27 dwellings which have been connected to the new sewer extension of last year.

#### Brunton Park Estate.

The sewage from this estate of some 223 dwellings, gravitates to the Gosforth Council's pumping station at the Three Mile Bridge, with whom an agreement exists for the treatment and disposal of the sewage.



The sewage from the large Hospitals and Institutions in the district is treated as follows:-

1. St. Mary's Hospital, Stannington.  
Tanks and filter beds with revolving distributors.
2. Mona Taylor Hospital.  
Detritus tanks, settling tanks and percolating filters with revolving distributors.
3. Netherton Training School.  
Settling tanks, percolating filter and humus tanks.
4. Children's Sanatorium and Farm Colony.  
Tanks, filters and revolving distributors.
5. Cottage Homes, Ponteland.  
Tanks and filters with trough distribution.

During the year there have been 11 new private drainage systems complete with filter beds laid down, and 5 extensions to existing systems. In this connection 593 yards of drains have been examined under hydraulic test.

#### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There have been 24 conversions of privies to the water carriage system at the following places:-

North Gosforth Cottages	2
Woolsington Farm Cottage	1
Standwell Fm.Ctge., Harlow Hill	1
Eachwick Farm Cottage	2
Prestwick Square	12
Belle Villas, Ponteland	2
Heddon Keeper's Cottage	1
West House Farm, Ponteland	1
Brandywell Hall Farm, Capheaton	1
Heddon Rest Home (Cottage)	1
	<u>24</u>

#### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No action was necessary under this heading.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The collection and disposal of refuse is carried out by the Cleansing Department for part of the rural area. Of the 66 parishes in the district, the following 15 were serviced prior to 1949:-

- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Brunton East     | 9. Heddon-on-the-wall    |
| 2. Brunton West     | 10. Newbiggin            |
| 3. Callerton Black  | 11. Ponteland            |
| 4. Callerton High   | 12. Prestwick            |
| 5. Callerton Little | 13. Whalton              |
| 6. Darras Hall      | 14. Whorlton East & West |
| 7. Dinnington       | 15. Woolsington          |
| 8. Gosforth North   |                          |

On 1st April the following 20 parishes were included in the service:-

- |                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Cheeseburn Grangell | 11. Heugh                  |
| 2. Dalton              | 12. Houghton & Close House |
| 3. Dissington North    | 13. Milbourne              |
| 4. Dissington South    | 14. Milbourne Grange       |
| 5. Eachwick            | 15. Matfen East            |
| 6. Fenwick             | 16. Matfen West            |
| 7. Harlow Hill         | 17. Nesbitt                |
| 8. Hawkwell            | 18. Ouston                 |
| 9. Heddon West         | 19. Rudchester             |
| 10. Heddon East        | 20. Whitcheater            |

It is proposed that the remaining 31 parishes be included for servicing during 1950; a scheme towards this end has already been formulated.

### Vehicles.

The refuse collection vehicles employed in the collection and disposal of refuse are as follows:-

Thornycroft	1943	7	cub.yds.	(cap.)	side loader
Thornycroft	1948	12	"	"	"
Bantam Karrier	1949	7	"	"	"
Bantam Karrier	1949	7	"	"	"

The Thornycroft 12cub.yds. is fitted with a cab large enough to accommodate 4 loaders and a driver. The accommodation in the remaining vehicles is sufficient for 2 loaders and a driver.

### Refuse Disposal.

There are seven points of disposal in the district:- Cheeseburn Grange, Gosforth North, Heddon-on-the-wall, Matfen, Ponteland, Stamfordham and Whorlton. Every endeavour is made to comply, as far as circumstances permit, with the recommendation of the Ministry of Health regarding refuse tips "suggested precautions".

### Salvage.

There has been a decrease in the quantity of paper and cardboard salvage collected as compared with the 1948 return. Rags and bones collection maintained approximately the same level. There was a marked increase in the quantity of scrap metal collected.

	TONS	CWTS	QRS	LBS	£	S	D
PAPER & CARDBOARD	39.	19.	0.	14.	228.	9.	5½.
RAGS & SACKING	1.	8.	1.	-	24.	0.	3.
SCRAP METAL (MIXED)	18.	1.	1.	-	45.	12.	3½.
	<hr/>						
TOTAL -	59.	8.	2.	14.	298.	2.	0.
	<hr/> <hr/>						

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

The examination of houses for the primary purpose of placing them in their respective categories under the Rural Housing Survey revealed many conditions requiring action by the department. In this connection every opportunity is afforded to the responsible person or persons to have the condition rectified by informal notice in preference to the use of statutory powers. That this is the best line of approach is possibly proved by the fact that in only two cases was it found necessary to serve statutory notices, both being complied with before the time limit expired.

During the year 51 building licences were issued to the total value of £15,870. The works involved apply to dwelling houses only. The Ministry of Works deal direct and issue building licences for all works other than housing.

The following table shows a summary of sanitary defects:-

Nuisances dealt with & work required to be done	Verbal or written notice	Complied with
To clear choked drain or W.C.	17	17
To provide ashbins	21	21
To repair sinks or wastepipes	6	6
Defective or leaking roofs, damp walls etc.	45	42
Defective fireplaces	27	21
" outbuildings	30	25
" manhole covers	-	-
" water closets	7	7
" sash cords	21	21
" wallplaster	53	41
Offensive accumulations	3	3
Defective ceilings	16	16
" food stores	6	6
" airgrates	2	2

#### RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

The nine centres of development in the district are:-

- |                         |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Dinnington Colliery. | 5. Whalton.     |
| Dinnington Village.     | 6. Belsay.      |
| Hazlerigg.              | 7. Matfen.      |
| 2. Heddon-on-the-wall.  | 8. Capheaton.   |
| 3. Ponteland.           | 9. Woolsington. |
| 4. Stamfordham.         |                 |

The preliminary survey of the above centres was recorded in the 1947 Annual Report. Detailed inspection of centres No.1 and No.2 are practically completed, action under the Housing Act 1936 being applied, the result of which is set out below.

Action taken under the detailed survey, which has been carried out at the same time as the preliminary, shows that to date 247 demolition orders have been made; of this total 25 have been demolished and the sites cleared, 81 are empty awaiting demolition, and 27 are licensed for periods of six months under the 1939 Defence Regulations.



# RURAL HOUSING SURVEY.

Total No. of houses to be surveyed	State of Survey in Rural District			Total No. of houses surveyed	C L A S S I F I C A T I O N				
	Completed during 1949	In Progress	Not yet commenced		1	2	3	4	5
4,135 (amended figure re 1949 Housing Act)	818	1927	---	2,158	732	202	666	259	299
									2,158
									Total Classification

- Class 1. Satisfactory in all respects.
- " 2. Minor defects.
- " 3. Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement.
- " 4. Appropriate for reconditioning under Housing (Rural Workers) Act or similar Act.
- " 5. Unfit for habitation, and beyond repair at a reasonable cost.

# S U M M A R Y   O F   W O R K   E F F E C T E D

		By Infor- mal Action	By Statut- ory Notice	Total
Sanitary Conveniences	Privies & Privy ashpits abolished	24	-	24
	" " " " repaired	27	-	27
	Pail-Closets abolished	-	-	-
	Water Closets provided	24	-	24
	Number of above for which grant was given, P.H.A., 1936, S.47	14	-	14
	Sanitary bins provided	14	-	14
	" " renewed	17	-	17
Drainage	New drains constructed	12 new systems 518 yds.	-	12
	Drains repaired or reconstructed	5 extns. 75 yds.	-	5
	Additional gullies provided	33	-	33
	Old gullies replaced	11	-	11
	Scullery sinks provided	9	-	9
	" waste-pipes repaired	6	-	6
	" " " trapped	-	-	-
	Yards repaired or reconstructed	27	-	27
Water Supply	Sources closed or discontinued - Nil. No. of houses Nil.			
	New service provided:			
	(a) By Local Authority	2 extensions.	No. of houses	17.
	(b) By Private Owner	Nil.	No. of houses	Nil.

# FACTORIES ACT

There are 64 factories in the district. The following tables show the number of inspections and defects found during the period under review.

Inspections	Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
			Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1)	Factories in which sections 1-4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	51	--	--
(11)	Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	49	103	1	--
(111)	Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exclg. Outworkers Premises)	--	--	--	--
Total		64	154	1	--

# Defects found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases Prosecutions instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M.I.	By H.M.I.	
Want of Cleanliness	3	3	--	--	--
Overcrowding	--	--	--	--	--
Unreasonable Temperature	--	--	--	--	--
Inadequate Ventilation	--	--	--	--	--
Ineffective Drainage of floors	--	--	--	--	--
Sanitary Conveniences - (a) Insufficient	--	--	--	--	--
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	7	7	--	--	--
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	--	--	--	--	--
Other Offences (not including Offences relating to Outwork)	--	--	--	--	--
	10	10	--	--	--



RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT 1919  
INFESTATION ORDER 1943.

The Council continue to operate the powers under the above Act and Order as delegated from the County Council.

The works of rodent destruction are executed by trained personnel who from time to time receive refresher courses in the method of rodent destruction.

The Council's 16 sewage works are regularly and methodically serviced, with the resultant absence in any of these works of infestation of any magnitude. In addition to this work the sewers have been subject to further treatments of baiting, the result of which has proved satisfactory. A not inconsiderable number of farms and agricultural businesses have contracts with the Agricultural Executive Committee for the servicing of their estates and property.

CAMPING SITES.

There are no camping sites within the area. Four modern caravans have been licensed for a period of twelve months.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER 1926, SEC.6 (1) and (4)

No. of Cowkeepers registered in the district:-

Tuberculin tested	15
Accredited	23
Undesignated	<u>77</u>
	Total 115

Forty samples of milk were taken and submitted for examination. The results of the tests are set out below:-

18	Satisfied the Methylene Blue Test
4	Decolourized under $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours
4	" " $4\frac{1}{2}$ "
3	" " 4 "
2	" " $3\frac{1}{2}$ "
9	" " 3 "

Of the 37 samples submitted to the test for Tuberculosis, 35 were reported as showing Tuberculosis NOT FOUND, 1 was inconclusive, and in 1 Tuberculosis was PRESENT. The animal was slaughtered, and further samples from this source proved negative.

On 1st October new legislation covering the entire field of milk production and control came into force.

1. The Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949.
2. The Milk (Special Designation)  
(Pasteurised and Sterilized Milk)  
Regulations 1949.
3. The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk)  
Regulations 1949.

The registration of persons and premises concerned in the production of milk, and the supervision over such production, is now the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries in whom the power is now vested. The Council is still responsible for certain specific directions in the above legislation regarding milk after it has left the source of production.

#### FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

Inspection of all food premises is carried out as frequently as possible. During the year 7 premises were registered under Section 14, Food & Drugs Act 1938, for the sale of the pre-pack ice-cream only.

#### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

11 Slaughter houses were licensed for the slaughter of cottager's pigs only. (Ministry of Food Circular FEO 1745 M900, 3rd April, 1948.)

The entire meat supply of the district is transported from the Government abattoirs in Newcastle and Morpeth to two points of distribution within the district.

#### FOOD INSPECTION

UNSOUND FOOD		Sur-rendered	Seized	Legal Proceed-ings
1. Beef (Home killed)	sts.	9	-	-
2. Pork (Home killed)	sts.	40	-	-
3. Cooked Meats	lbs.	16	-	-
4. Canned Goods	tins	123	-	-
5. Bacon	sts.	8	-	-
6. Cheese	lbs.	35	-	-
7. Butter	lbs.	14	-	-
8. Tinned Milk	tins	71	-	-
9. Peas	lbs.	403	-	-

# SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT: YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1949.

	No. of Inspections during year	No. of defects or Contraventions of Bye-laws	Total	No. of informal notices served	Defects remedied by informal action	No. of statutory notices served
<b>HOUSING</b>						
Structural defects )		635	635	72	503	--
Defective Food-store )	680	16	16	7	9	--
Dampness )		44	44	10	41	--
Overcrowding )		2	2	--	2	--
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>						
Insufficient )	1210	7	7	7	--	--
Unsatisfactory )		31	31	31	--	--
<b>DRAINAGE</b>						
Insufficient )	123	12	12	12	12	--
Defective )		27	27	27	27	--
<b>SAN. CONVENIENCE</b>						
Insufficient )	78	22	22	22	22	--
Defective )		7	7	7	7	--
<b>Food Premises</b>						
Shops Act	121	11	11	--	11	--
Dairies	19	3	3	--	3	--
Slaughter Houses	279	21	21	10	21	--
	15	1	1			
<b>Tents, Vans, etc.</b>						
Offensive Trades	22	2	2	--	2	--
Factories and Workshops	6	1	1	--	1	--
Keeping of Animals	154	10	10	1	8	--
Insanitary Ashpits &	12	3	3	--	3	--
Receptacles	168	11	11	11	9	--
Offensive accumulations	17	3	3	3	3	--
Smoke Nuisances	14	5	5	5	5	--
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2919</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>--</b>

All animals, with the exception of some cottager's pigs, are slaughtered in Govt. Abattoirs, Newcastle and Morpeth.

## HOUSING

HOUSES COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR	With State Assistance	Un- aided	Total
(a) By Local Authority:			
Permanent	197	-	197
Temporary	-	-	-
(b) By other bodies:			
Permanent	2	26	28
Temporary	-	-	-

### REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or its officers. 89

### ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS:

(A) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which "notices" were served requiring repairs. NIL

(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners	)	
(b) By Local Authority in	)	
default of owners	)	NIL

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied. NIL

(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners	)	
(b) By Local Authority in	)	
default of owners	)	NIL



(C) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of  
Housing Act, 1936.

- |     |  |    |
|-----|--|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. | 16 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.    | 16 |
| (3) | Number of dwelling houses closed but not demolished (H.A., 1949, S.3.)     | 62 |

(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the  
Housing Act, 1936.

- |     |  |     |
|-----|--|-----|
| (1) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.  | NIL |
| (2) | Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit. | NIL |

NUMBER OF HOUSES PERMANENTLY DISCONTINUED AS DWELLINGS AND NOT INCLUDED ABOVE.	NIL
--	-----

HOUSING ACT, 1949. (SEC. 20).

- |     |   |     |
|-----|---|-----|
| (a) | Number of separate dwelling houses in respect of which applications for grant have been received. | 1   |
| (b) | Number of separate dwelling houses in respect of which applications for grant have been approved. | NIL |

I am,  
Mr. Chairman, Lady & Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

ERIC WM. STRACHAN.

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR.



